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NOTES OF CASES.

ALIMONY—REMARRIAGE OF WIFE.—The remarriage of a divorced woman to one whose ability to support her is unquestionable, is held, in *Wetmore v. Wetmore* (N. Y.), 48 L. R. A. 666, to preclude the further application to her benefit, as alimony of the income of property held in trust for the support of her former husband.

CONVERSION—SALE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO ANOTHER—SELLER NOT IN POSSESSION.—A purchaser of property in good faith from one who holds it under an agreement by which a third person has retained the title thereto is held, in *Wood v. Nichols* (R. I.), 48 L. R. A. 773, to be liable for conversion, if he sells the property again, although he is not in possession of the property.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—DEFECTIVE BRIDGE—PROXIMATE CAUSE.—The lack of barriers on the side of approaches to a bridge is held, in *Bell v. Wayne* (Wash.), 48 L. R. A. 644, not sufficient to make a municipality liable for injuries in case a team goes off the bank, when the roadway was wide enough for two teams to pass without difficulty and the fright of a horse was the proximate cause of the accident.

WILLS—SUBSCRIPTION “AT END.”—A will which consists of four pages in one sheet folded lengthwise down the middle is held, in *Re Andrews* (N. Y.), 48 L. R. A. 662, not to be subscribed at the end, as required by statute, where the signature is on the second page after a portion of the will, while there is another portion on the third page without anything to connect it with that part which is above the signature.

MASTER AND SERVANT—PERSONAL INJURIES—COMMAND OF MASTER.—Whether or not an employee acts properly in obeying an order of a foreman to take bottles to an upper floor by the use of an elevator is held, in *Dallemand v. Saalfeldt* (Ill.), 48 L. R. A. 753, to be a question for the jury. A note to this case presents the authorities on a servant's right of action for injuries received in obeying a direct command.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PASSAGE OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE.—An injunction against the passage of an ordinance within the general power of the municipality, creating a contract between a city and a street railway company, is held, in *State v. Superior Court* (Wis.), 48 L. R. A. 819, to be void for want of jurisdiction, whether the ordinance is authorized by law or not, since its passage is a legislative act which the court has no power to supervise.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—ANTI-LYNCHING LEGISLATION.—A statute requiring a county to pay a penalty of \$5,000 for the death of any person caused by lynching is held constitutional in *Champaign County v. Church* (Ohio), 48 L. R.